

## THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1916

Many a fellow is such a firm believer in luck that he would rather look for a four-leaved clover than hustle for a job.

—Anonymous.

## A Fraudulent Campaign Document

With presumably the consent of President Wilson the democratic national committee has attempted the deception of the women of the nation and all who are for woman suffrage. Among the literature issued by the committee is a hand bill called "Two Suffrage Statements in 1915." On the left hand side fraudulently (as we shall show) appears this statement purporting to have been made by Mr. Wilson on October 6, 1915.

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the nation."

WOODROW WILSON.  
October 6, 1915.

The right hand side is occupied by a big interrogation point under which appears the name of Charles Evans Hughes, the purpose being to show that while Mr. Wilson declared for suffrage for the women of the Nation Mr. Hughes had been silent in 1915.

Now here is where the fraud appears. Mr. Wilson did not make the statement as it appears in the hand bill. What Mr. Wilson said on October 6, 1915, was this:

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the STATE."

The only difference between what Mr. Wilson said and what the democratic managers have tried to make the women believe he said, is encompassed in a single word, "State" or "Nation." But that is a mighty difference. It is the vast difference between him and the suffragists. It is the entire issue between them. It puts them direct in conflict. It is all there is of the great controversy.

Both before and since October 6, 1915, Mr. Wilson told representatives of the suffragists that he would not recommend to congress the extension of "that privilege and responsibility, to the women of the nation." But he assured them that he favored woman suffrage "by states."

The president has a right to entertain any views that please him on the question of woman suffrage, but he has no right to remain silent when his statement has been so dishonestly perverted for political purposes. One who consents to a lie of which he is intended to be the chief beneficiary is no better than the man who utters the falsehood.

Equally dishonest, and far more foolish is the reference to the silence of Mr. Hughes on the subject of woman suffrage in 1915. Mr. Hughes was then a justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was not in a position to express a view on any political question. It would have been especially improper for him to have done so with reference to any question likely to enter into a presidential campaign. He was already mentioned as the republican candidate and any utterance he might have made would have been construed to be in furtherance of a candidacy concerning which he had held silence.

But among the first declarations of Mr. Hughes after his nomination, when he was free to speak, was one in support of the federal suffrage amendment. It was made on his own initiative and without solicitation. The president has not yet unequivocally declared for general woman suffrage. If the democratic campaign committee desires to bring its literature up to date it should issue another hand bill entitled, "Two Suffrage Statements in 1916."

## Proposed Divorce Amendment

Among the measures to be submitted to the people in November is a proposed amendment to the Arizona divorce laws. The amendment adds three causes for divorce and except by those who are opposed to divorce on principle little objection will be raised against two of them. The habitual use of opium, morphine or cocaine or any of their derivatives is made a cause; contraction of incurable venereal disease or other infectious or contagious incurable disease prior to marriage without the knowledge of the other party is also made a cause. The language of the amendment, however, seems to be broader than the intent, as we gather from the argument in favor of the amendment. In the added section the words "other incurable, etc." are used while in the argument "similar" is used for "other." Strictly, under the amendment, consumption and other diseases which might have been contracted prior to marriage without the knowledge of either party would seem to become a cause for divorce. We should be pleased to have further light on this clause.

When one of the parties has been adjudged by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction and declared to be insane, that becomes a ground for divorce. Again, the argument in favor of the amendment deals with incurable insanity while the clause merely mentions insanity. Both these clauses are said to have the sanction of physicians, students of the divorce question and eugenic societies. All these changes are proposed in paragraph 2859 of the Civil Code.

What reason there may be for amending paragraph 2860 is not stated. That reduces the residence requirement from one year as at present to six months. It is there we think that the amendment will encounter opposition. While a sufficient cause for divorce may arise in six months or even in three months, or three weeks, or three days, a shorter period of residence than one year would tend to bring the marital

troubles of residents of other states to Arizona for settlement.

At present, Reno, Nevada, is the Mecca of the matrimonially distressed and Reno is not held in good repute because of it. Whenever the name of Reno is mentioned anywhere in the United States a frown or a smile is incited.

The six months period has possibly been fixed upon to meet the notions of non-residents regarding the climate of Central and Southern Arizona. While we have a climate of which we are proud all the year, there is an impression, we find, among non-residents, that six months of it is not pleasant, while the climate of the other six months is heavenly-ideal for one suffering from the woes of an ill-advised marriage. Equally ideal is the climate of Flagstaff, Prescott and the Northern Arizona towns, the other six months. No other state we know of is so climatically prepared for the entertainment and refreshment of those wearied and chafed by marriage bonds.

## A Race's Rebuke

The depth into which the folly and the desperation of the democratic managers have drawn them is shown in an appeal to race sympathy for votes. Against this appeal a protest was made by twenty-six of the foremost Jews of New York last Monday, some of them republicans and some democrats. The protest follows:

"We the undersigned earnestly protest against drawing religion into politics.

"Wide publicity has recently been given to a direct appeal calling upon the 'Jews of America' to form a 'Ten Thousand Club' and to contribute one dollar each to a fund in aid of the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson. The appeal purports to recite in detail various official acts declared to have been favorable to the Jewish people. The sponsors of this appeal seem to have had some misgivings as to the propriety of their course, as they later attempted to explain that the address was prepared for publication in the Yiddish press and for the guidance of their readers."

"Within the past few days a letter has been circulated which indicates a continuance of the effort to disseminate campaign literature containing a like appeal to the Jewish voters."

"It is not our purpose to discuss the candidates or the principles and achievements of any political party. We differ in our political affiliations; but we are agreed in condemning any appeal for votes whether to Jews or to the members of any other race or creed, as such. We regard such methods as an insult to the intelligence of the voters who are sought to be influenced by them, and as tending to degrade them politically."

"We desire to emphasize the fact that the American Jews regard their citizenship as a sacred possession and resent as a reflection upon their manhood the intimation that they can be influenced in the exercise of the right of suffrage by any considerations which do not apply equally to all of their fellow-citizens."

The protest is signed by such men as Adolph Lewisohn, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Louis Marshall, Oscar Straus, Felix M. Warburg, Arthur Lehman and George Blumenthal.

## A BEAUTY HIKE OF 76 MILES

Spurning offers of rides in \$7,000 limousines and in every other kind of motor car, a bevy of Sargent School girls, athletic pupils of Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard, hiked every step of the way from Peterboro, N. H., to Cambridge—seventy-six miles. They were out a month, camping along the way.

The girls are very enthusiastic over the long jaunt, and hope to take a similar tramp again next season. Their friends declare the trip added much to their beauty of face and figure.

On the way they proved that a girl's smile will: Get her more apples than Eve ever saw, perhaps. Win her a glass of milk or other food at any farm house.

Secure the best possible attention in every way-side inn.

And bring the offer of a ride from every tourist in the road.

They started from the Sargent camp, six miles above Peterboro, stopped at the best hotels and summer boarding houses along their route, walked when they felt like it and rested before they got overtired. Aside from some trouble with their dainty feet, they didn't have a care. One girl completely wore out a pair of sneakers, but she says she didn't get cold feet, even when her thin silk stockings were all that kept her from too close contact with Mother Earth.

The young women wore khaki skirts, white middie blouses and seaman caps on which was stenciled the school monogram. They traveled in light shoes or tennis shoes, just as they preferred.

Just how much the long tramp added to their beauty the young girls do not wish to say. One girl who took the trip especially to reduce her weight found she had gained two pounds. Another young woman hoped to round out her figure somewhat by the long stroll. On arrival in Cambridge she discovered she had lost half a pound.

"You can't become a Venus by walking seventy-six miles," is the verdict, "or even twice that distance."

—Boston Post.

## HEIRESS WILL WED ITALIAN NOBLEMAN



Miss Marguerite Draper.

Miss Marguerite Draper, who is famous as the richest girl in Massachusetts, even though she has preferred to make her home in Washington in the last few years, is to be married to Prince Andrea Boncompagni, of Rome. Her father, General Draper, a veteran of the Civil war, made a fortune in the textile industry in New England and died six years ago.

## ROOM-OR FIFTY MORE IN CARS TO CARRY WOMEN CAMPAIGNERS

There are seats provided for fifty more women than are listed for the automobile runs of the women train party tomorrow morning which will leave the Central school building at 9 o'clock sharp. The first fifty women who ring up the office of the Hughes Alliance, telephone 1475, this morning, will be given these seats. No other invitation is needed from anybody. Twenty-three cars have been provided for the run to Glendale, and twenty-two cars for the run to Tempe, and there are just fifty vacant seats waiting for those who will take them. There will be no expense, just the trouble of telephoning early.

All those who plan to go on these runs will be expected to be at the Central school building at 8:45 Friday morning. The procession starts at 9 o'clock sharp. The Tempe cars will line up on the Central avenue side and the Glendale cars on the First avenue side. The Tempe division will be under the direction of Mrs. Paul Ingles and the Glendale division will be under the direction of Mrs. Charles Arnold. Each car is expected to carry a flag and a number on each side. The drivers, if not already supplied, can get their car numbers by referring to the list below.

The route of travel to Tempe will be via the state highway, arriving at the Airdome on Mill avenue at 10 o'clock where Mrs. L. C. McNary will preside.

The Glendale route will be via Grand avenue, arriving in the city park at Glendale at 10 o'clock, where Mrs. J. L. Gant will preside at the

open air meeting. The procession will return via Northern avenue, circling the Country club and back to Phoenix. It will be an occasion worth while, even beside the drive, for several of the visitors will make short talks at each place, and some of them no doubt that there will not be time to hear from at the stadium meeting in the afternoon. And as everybody knows by this time, each one is a woman worth anybody's time to listen to.

Following are the names of the women who will furnish cars, and the numbers of the cars in each division:

**Glendale**  
1. Mrs. J. H. Kibbey; 2. Mrs. Roy Goodrich; 3. Mrs. Oscar Roberts; 4. Mrs. Royal Lescher; 5. Mrs. Walter Bennett; 6. Mrs. Harry Dill; 7. Mrs. B. E. Marks; 8. Mrs. Charles Arnold; 9. Mrs. Victor Norris; 10. Mrs. E. E. Adams; 11. Mrs. Francis Redwill; 12. Mrs. J. W. Spear; 13. Mrs. Steele; 14. Mrs. Goddard; 15. Mrs. Young; 17. Miss Elliott; 18. Mrs. Tuttle.

**Tempe**  
1. Mrs. Warren MacArthur; 2. Mrs. George Chisley; 3. Mrs. Anell Martin; 4. Mrs. W. S. Humbert; 5. Mrs. Henry Eade; no six; 7. Mrs. J. C. Adams; 8. Mrs. Cass Redwill; 9. Mrs. Hugh Dague; 10. Mrs. J. P. Stark; 11. Mrs. Charles Donofrio; 12. Mrs. T. A. French; 13. Mrs. F. W. Acker; 15. Mrs. J. S. Jencke; 16. Mrs. Paul Ingles; 17. Mrs. Foster Rockwell; 18. Mrs. Harold Baxter; 19. Mrs. Frank Parker; 20. Miss M. E. Leverich; 21. Mrs. M. C. Webb; 22. Mrs. P. M. Arnet.

## CAMPBELL PARTY COMPLETES GILA VALLEY CAMPAIGNING

THATCHER, Oct. 18.—Completing a triumphant round of meetings in the Gila valley, Tom Campbell and party left for Globe this morning where a big rally will be held tonight. The party put in two days of strenuous campaigning in the valley, speaking at Safford, Central, Pima, visiting Fort Thomas, Geronimo, Solomonville and Artesia, and finishing with a rally at Thatcher last night which culminated in a political meeting ever held. The hall was jammed and Tom Campbell made one of the best speeches of the campaign here. Heber Larson presided and his address commented on the state of the evidence which had come out to greet the popular candidate for governor and the other state candidates.

George H. Smalley was the first speaker. He told of his work for the taxpayers of Maricopa county in investigating municipal government and urged the adoption of the budget system as the only means of curtailing the excessive cost of state government.

H. E. Matthews, who was principal of the Thatcher schools, was given an ovation and his address was received with appreciative applause, as he described the waste of school money and the inefficiency of the administration of the state schools.

Doane Merrill was in a happy mood in describing the duties of the state auditor, and when he recounted his long years of experience in work which particularly qualifies him to serve the state the big audience gave unstinted approval.

John L. Gust handled the situation in the attorney general's office without gloves, emphasizing the inefficiency of the present emergency general and recounting incidents in such a

manner that the people who know Wiley Jones did not need further enlightenment and received the shafts with frequent applause.

R. G. Young, county commissioner, had charge of the meetings in the Gila valley, and was ably assisted by Myron Alfred, James A. Duke, B. E. Stewart, J. R. Walker and Frank Webster. The committee had every moment of the time spent in the valley provided for and they gave the candidates the hardest campaigning they have experienced thus far, and there can be no question of the results of the meetings in the valley.

It is generally predicted that Campbell will carry Graham county. Pima is the only precinct that is uncertain, but that he will carry Safford and Thatcher is admitted by all who know the inside of the situation.

The Safford brass band accompanied the speakers all over the valley, all of the boys wearing Campbell pins after the first rally.

Speeches were made by all of the state candidates, including John L. Gust, Doane Merrill, George H. Smalley and Tom Campbell at Pima, Central and Safford today.

**STUDIO PARTY**—A most enjoyable studio party was given by William Conrad Mills last night in order to introduce Miss Cornelia Lascomb, a talented new violinist here, to Phoenix musicians and music lovers. Miss Lascomb played, Mrs. W. Raymond Hutton sang, Mrs. F. H. Redwill rendered some piano selections and Mr. Mills sang several groups of songs.

Hire a Little Salesman at the Republican office. A Want Ad. will see more customers than you can.

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Cornell-Wood-Board is your assurance of perfect walls, ceilings and partitions. It is made entirely from timber into boards of convenient size.

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Manufactured by Cornell Wood Products Co. (C. O. Franke, President), Chicago and sold by these dealers.

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O'Malley Lumber Company  
J. D. Halstead Lumber Company  
Bennett Lumber Company  
ARIZONA HARDWARE SUPPLY COMPANY,  
Wholesale Distributors

WHERE THE PEOPLE MAY HAVE HEARING  
PROHIBITION BLESSING INDIANS  
To the Editor of the Republican:

Mr. Peter Paquette, superintendent of the Navajo Indian reservation, was recently in Phoenix on business connected with the Federal court. He has worked among the Indians for twelve or fifteen years, most of which time he has been connected with the Navajo reservation.

Mr. Paquette in speaking of the Indians and liquor said: "Prohibition has been a blessing to the Indians of Arizona. This state has next to the largest Indian population of any in the United States. Half of my reservation is in Arizona and half in New Mexico. I have twelve thousand Indians under my supervision."

"The Navajos are naturally an orderly and prosperous people. They own several hundred thousand sheep. Their products for last year amounted to over one million dollars. Sixty-five per cent of the business of Gallup, N. M., comes from the Indians. But with all of their thrift and all of their holdings, unless New Mexico adopts prohibition as Arizona, the Navajos will soon become paupers."

"It is a federal offense to sell liquor to an Indian, but the saloons of Gallup send agents or bootleggers out from town to meet the Indians. They have a signal to notify the Indians of their location. They have bootleggers in New Mexico as plentiful as in Arizona and they operate in connection with the saloons."

"Prohibition in Arizona has helped us. I hope you will make it sure and tight this election. If New Mexico were dry our biggest problems would be solved."

"In the last few months four deaths on the Navajo reservation were due to whiskey. On July 4, two brothers got drunk and one was killed in the spree. On September 19th three drunken Indians went into a home, one was so

crazy he had to be tied. The other two went to sleep. The tied Indian asked the woman in the house to untie him. She was afraid of him and refused. He was about to free himself and was threatening her life. Before he was entirely free, the woman in her fright and to save herself grabbed an axe and burst his head."

"Another Indian recently got drunk and was on the railroad track. The train ran over him and killed him. A few days ago a 15-year-old boy who had recently returned from school, drank a quart of whiskey and died immediately."

"That's what liquor does for the Indians. We welcome prohibition as a God-send. The tighter you can make it, the better."

GRADY GAMMAGE,  
Gen'l Supt. Temperance Federation.

WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN SPECIAL  
New York to San Francisco--1916

"VOTES FOR HUGHES"  
October 20--PHOENIX STOP--October 20

MEETINGS:  
Tempe, 10 A. M. Phoenix, 3 P. M. Glendale, 10 A. M.  
Airdome Y. M. C. A. Stadium City Park

Public Luncheon 12:30 P. M. Woman's Club Building

The foremost women workers, writers and speakers of America are touring 23 states to show why Charles E. Hughes should be the next President of the United States.

MISS MARY ANTON, Author of "The Promised Land," "They Who Knock at Our Gates," etc.  
DR. KATHERINE B. DAVIS, ex-Commissioner of Corrections, New York City.  
MISS HELEN VARICK BOSWELL, Officer, National Prison Labor Commission.  
MRS. MAUDE HOWE ELLIOTT, Author.  
MISS MAUDE E. MINER, Executive Secretary, New York Probation Association.  
MRS. HENRY MOSKOWITZ, Manager, Labor Department, Board of Dress and Waist Manufacturers.  
MRS. FRANCIS A. KELLOR, Officer, National Hughes Alliance.

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS, Chicago, Executive Board, Chicago Federation of Labor.  
MISS HARRIET E. VITUM, Chicago, Head Resident, Northwestern University Settlement.  
MRS. RHETA CHILDE DORR, New York City, Newspaper, Magazine Writer and Editor.  
DR. KATHERINE EDSON, California, Chairman, Committee on Public Health, State Federation of Women's Clubs.  
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Vice-President New York Section Council of Jewish Women; Director Hebrew Free School Kindergarten.  
MRS. NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY, Author, "The Experiences of a Diplomat's Wife in Mexico."

THESE WOMEN HAVE "DONE THINGS."  
THEY KNOW THE SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL NEEDS OF AMERICA.  
THEY BELIEVE AMERICA NEEDS HUGHES.

COME AND HEAR WHY